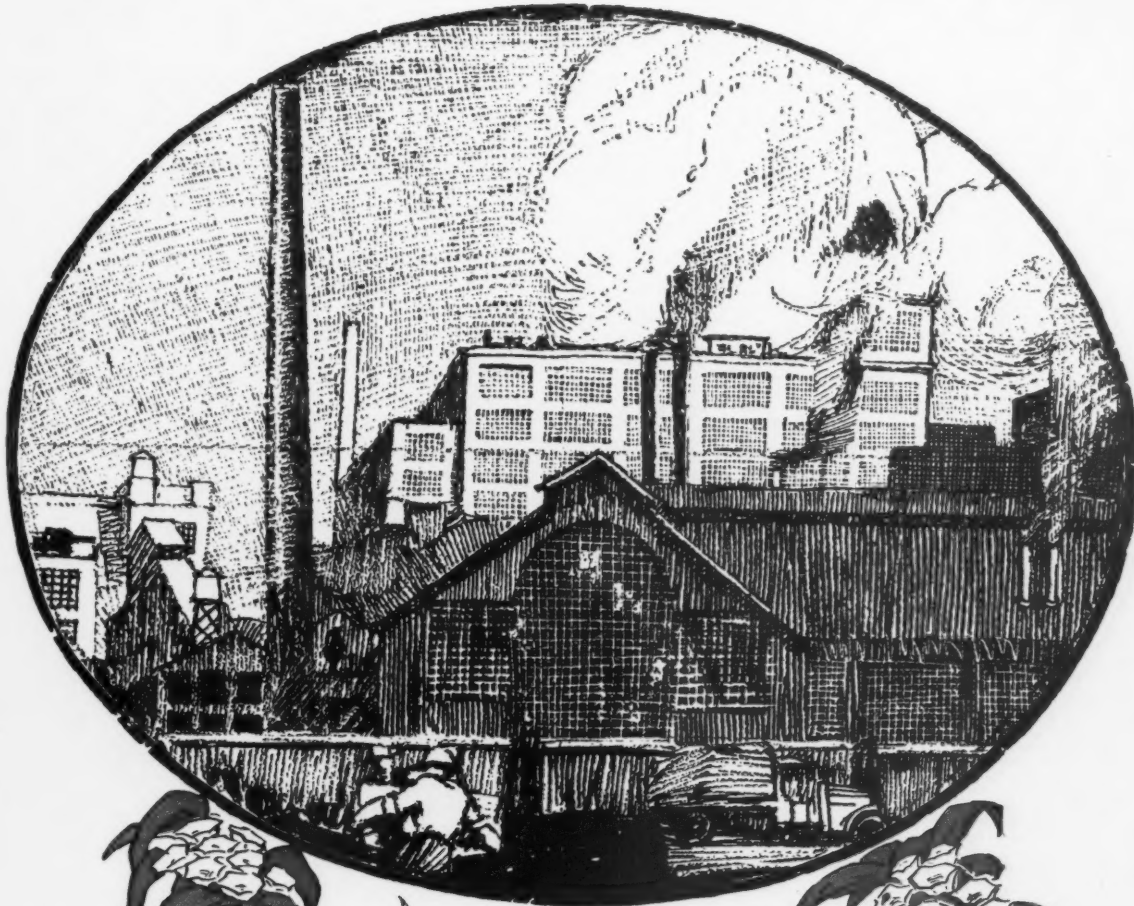


SEPTEMBER



CONNECTICUT INDUSTRY

PUBLISHED BY

The Manufacturers Association of Connecticut, Inc.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION

Revenue Act of 1921 (and subsequent Acts)

AUGUST 5, 1926

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF
NEW YORK

Elizabeth C. Taft, Plaintiff,

vs.

Frank K. Bowers, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of the State
of New York, Defendant.

Gilbert C. Greenway, Jr., Plaintiff,

vs.

Frank K. Bowers, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of the State
of New York, Defendant.

KNOX, D. J.: It is my opinion that no part or portion of the value of an outright bona fide gift as of the date of delivery is, or can, constitute taxable income in the hands of the donee. So far as the latter is concerned, the gift is a capital transaction. His liability for future income therefrom must be based on the value of the gift as of the time the transaction is complete, and not upon the cost of the property at the date of its acquisition by the donor. If the construction of the tax law, for which the Government contends, should be applied, it means that the donee of property is to be taxed upon an increment in value which, if it can be regarded as income at all, is income to another, viz.: the donor. A tax levied upon that increment in the hands of the donee necessarily results in a direct levy upon the gift. If the gift consisted of money, would it be argued that the donee is to be taxed on the difference in value of the money, that is, its purchasing power, as between the date of its acquisition by the donor, and the date of its delivery to the donee? I think not. The money would be regarded as capital in the hands of the donee; and so, I think that that which may be converted into money, as of the date upon which it is given away, must, so far as the donee is concerned, also be regarded as capital.

According to my views, the 16th amendment to the Constitution conferred no power upon the Congress to tax gifts.

Very likely, it is possible to devise reasonably plausible arguments to the effect that what is transferred by the donor is nothing more than his original investment therein, and to cite various decisions which contain expressions that may be tortured to support the argument; but the fact remains that the common understanding of a gift is that the donee acquires, absolutely and completely, the entire value of the donation as of the date of transfer. Until a higher court than this is willing to endorse a different principle, I certainly shall not do so.

The motion to dismiss the complaint is denied and the plaintiffs may have judgment for the claim asserted against the Collector. He, of course, will be granted a certificate.

Hadfield, Rothwell & Soule

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

HARTFORD •

BRIDGEPORT

CONNECTICUT INDUSTRY

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ANNA B. SANDS, EDITOR

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IN THIS NUMBER

	Page		Page
SOCIAL LEGISLATION AND LOW WAGES	2	MACHINE TOOL EXHIBIT AT NEW HAVEN	13
THE LINKING OF GERMANY AND RUSSIA	3	HE LIKES IT!	15
by A. Mendelssohn-Bartholdy		TRANSPORTATION	16
PROPERTY RIGHTS IN MEXICO	7	ASSOCIATION ITEMS	17
by Antonio Castro-Leal		New Members — Report of Nominating Committee — President Hubbard Returns — Executive Committee Meets	
INDUSTRIAL NEWS AROUND THE STATE	10	A LESSON IN MANNERS	18
INDUSTRIAL SERVICE	12	TELL THE VISITOR WHO YOU ARE	19
Important Opinion by Supreme Court on Compensation		SALES EXCHANGE	20
SIMPLIFICATION REPORT ON DIE-HEAD CHASERS	13	EMPLOYMENT	20

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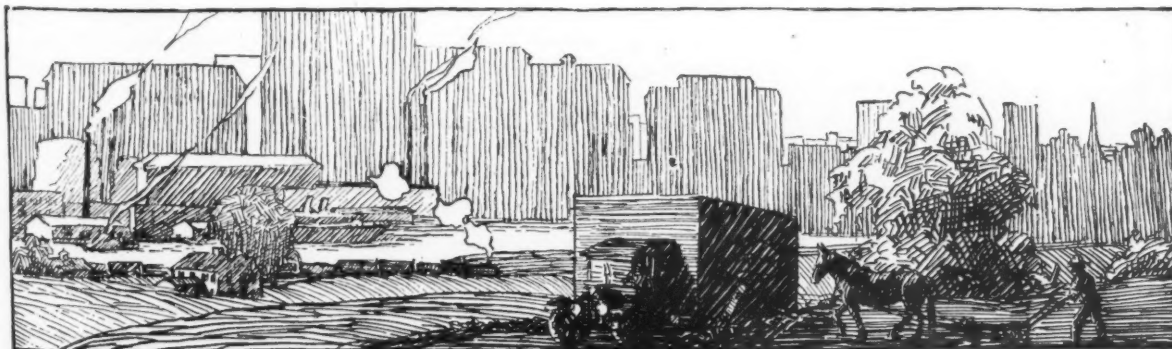
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SOCIAL LEGISLATION AND LOW WAGES

Those who are constantly clamoring for the passage of so-called social legislation may well give thought to the problems with which the Berlin branch of the Ford Motor Car Company is faced in its conflict with the social laws of Germany.

The creation of shop councils by workers is practically obligatory under Article 165 of the Weimar Constitution of 1920. Until August 20, this year, employes of the Ford assembly plant in the Westhafen section of Berlin made no effort to create a council but now come the workers in an attempt to exercise their constitutional right to organize. This effort has been received by the local Ford management with the statement that if a shop council is organized "only German wages will be paid" thus reducing the present level which is far in excess of the prevailing rate.

The existence of the shop council law is simply a matter of interest to us—the efforts of the Ford Motor Car workmen to organize a council does not concern us, but the question of relationship of social legislation to wage levels is of vital importance to every manufacturer and every industrial employe in Connecticut. An American industrial unit, managed and operated according to American standards and practices has been transplanted to German soil. The management has paid a high rate of wages and indicates that it can continue to do so as long as it is unhampered by social legislation. For as the Frankfurter Zeitung of August 4 points out, in the United States there is little need for social legislation, because wages are good and the workers are able to provide for themselves against unemployment, old age, sickness and death, whereas wages in Germany are just above the existence level and, consequently, the State must look after the workers' interests. The Zeitung adds that "it hopes that Henry Ford will find it possible to continue his high-wage policy and also conform to German social laws."

American industry with its high wage scale can exist only where it is unhampered by unnecessary social legislation. It is useless to expect high wages and at the same time enact statutes designed to do for the worker what he would rather do for himself. High wages and paternalism are never to be found together.

Edmund Howard

The Linking of Germany and Russia

Extracts from a Lecture Given at the Institute of Politics, Williamstown

By DR. A. MENDELSSOHN-BARTHOLDY

IN an article on present conditions and needs of Europe Sir Josiah Stamp said that we would have to go through three quite distinct stages of reconstruction. Recognition should be the first one, construction would have to follow, and then fruition set in. Not fruition however of that happy stage where the hardest work is over and only a mixture is needed of the heavenly blessings of sunshine and rain so that the fruit may grow red and ripe, but fruition of the stage which tries a man most severely, the stage that requires endurance and patience, and patience once again. This is indeed a very modest way of stating the difficulties we have still before us in Europe, even if we had really reached this last stage of construction work.

When I consider how long this will have to go on, even through the fruition stage, I find it rather depressing to read in Sir Josiah's article that, in his opinion, we are obliged to confess that one European country — and it is not Germany this time — does not seem to have reached even the first stage, that of recognition.

European Progress Under Obstacles

DURING the last two or three years Europe has done well. It has done so under great stress and under great provocation. It has done so while almost every government throughout the countries was, at one time or the other, during this time of need for construction, broken, torn, changed, destroyed. It has done so while, during all these years, the League of Nations in its Geneva incorporation not only failed to give any real help, with the one notable exception of Dr. Zimmermann's and Mr. Smith's work in Austria and Hungary, but has looked itself for help, sometimes in a very pitiful manner, from those

post-war crippled, the governments of Europe.



A. MENDELSSOHN-BARTHOLDY,
Author, editor of the publication of
the German Foreign Office documents,
and member of commission for arbitration
of disputes arising out of the
Dawes Plan

Criticism of the League

I DO not blame the League and far less do I wish to blame the officials of the League. It did as well, or perhaps even better, than anybody would have expected it to do. When the League was founded, the Peace League was bound up with the war treaty; it was separated from the work at The Hague and then the International Court and the League were linked together again, but in the wrong way. For the seat of the League, the one place was chosen in the neutral countries, which during the war was the fountain place of the most venomous propaganda — the one place where a man's life, if he did not go in for the narrowest partisanship, was made a hell, and the place, too, where the war spirit was kept up in all its noisy ugliness long after the peoples who had given the best of

their life's blood in the war had learned reverent silence at the graves of their fallen. Then, in the first years of the League's existence, when the question came up of admitting Germany, the Republicans of Germany and all those who wished for true understanding and good will between the neighboring countries, sponsored the idea of the League sometimes at the risk of their lives and always at the risk of being tarred and feathered by the patriots. Nevertheless, the fathers of the League succeeded, against the better judgment of the Assembly, in turning the German government down and down again, till it hung by a thread only, until the Republican form of government in Germany had itself broken down, and insults and injuries had been heaped upon its representatives. We felt sure of one thing, if of nothing else and that is that if it had broken

down, a shout of "We said so all the time" would have gone up in Geneva.

America Well Out During Early Years

THAT is what the founders of the League of Nations did and because of this I would, if I were a citizen of the United States of America, be grateful to the statesmen who kept this country out of Geneva during those years. This same thing has taught us in Germany a lesson which is for our good, I am sure, but is still a very bitter blow to our idealism. If we had been asked to join the League seven or five or even three years ago, we would in all probability have sent a delegation of enthusiasts supported by a few professors who knew all the past, present and future literature concerning the pact, and who could even tell about every dash and every comma in the English and in the French text and whether it was put in by M. Tardieu or Sir Edward Grigg or perhaps even by Colonel House. This delegation would have supported every lost cause and every Don Quixote's errand in the agenda of the League and made itself a terrible nuisance. But after seven years waiting we have at least learned a few of the things which are needed for Sir Josiah Stamp's fruition stage. We know that by patience and endurance the great powers who, a few months ago, scorned the idea of Germany's becoming even a simple modest member of the Assembly, may be brought to offer her a permanent seat on the Council of the League. Our delegation will now, I am sure, consist of clear-headed, sober-minded lawyers and generals and old officials of the foreign office who know how to eat with their Geneva knives and forks and spoons in the right way.

League Saved by its Workers

BUT after having said this, I will also say that but one thing, in my belief, could have saved the League itself from becoming what some, at least, of the governments wished it to be, that is, a vast and solid structure for the members of the Council to stand upon and to say "Veto" as soon as anything real came up for decision. Nothing would have saved the League but the help it received, a great part of which was quite voluntary and unpaid, from hundreds and hundreds of men and women working for the world in League bureaus and small committee rooms the whole year long.

We had, perhaps, the same thing in the working of the state machinery of the different continental countries. I do not think

we could point to any one government as seeing a clear, clean way before it. But wherever one went, there could be found a host of strength even during the worst stages of inflation, in such a bond of workers, young people, most of them, who did not care a rap for politics as a game, and whose ideas about nations and races and the League of Nations and state governments might be inarticulate and even sometimes quite wrong, but who felt, every one of them, that the mighty voice out of the dark had called them to work, not for their living and not during working hours only, but to work for work's sake, falsifying thereby every economic doctrine taught in all the universities of the world, and with a real mania for this one thing, to make good, because the other thing from which they had just emerged was so utterly bad. If they could have gone in 1919 and 1920 to the devastated areas in France and Belgium, how they would have worked to build homes for those whom the war had driven away, sanctuaries of peace; how they would have sweated and toiled, singing their old folk songs to give them a swing when they were tired, to set those fields in order and to plant again the trees which a decree of one of their commanders had cut down, and how their comrades' blessing, the blessing of the unknown soldier, a soldier now of peace forever, would have been with their work.

Headstrong European Policy

THIS was not to be. The old gang, as Sir Philip Gibbs termed them in one of his great courageous books, was still bossing the world in those years. We had yet to learn that European policy could, without its three emperors, be quite as headstrong and obstinate and above all quite as vain and pompous as it ever was in pre-war days. So the impulse which had set these young people onward toward their goal of true reparation was checked. I should rather not say checked, because such an impulse, if it is genuine, cannot be checked. It was simply turned into another direction, and while the reparation question was left to be made almost impossible of solving by the theoreticians of economy and international finance, the human energies of Europe went into Fascism, into the stabilization of the Soviet regime and the formation of a great union of Soviet governments, and lately into the sentiment to which one of the old statesmen of Europe, but still a young man in his ardent passion, gave utterance in a letter to President Coolidge.

War Debts

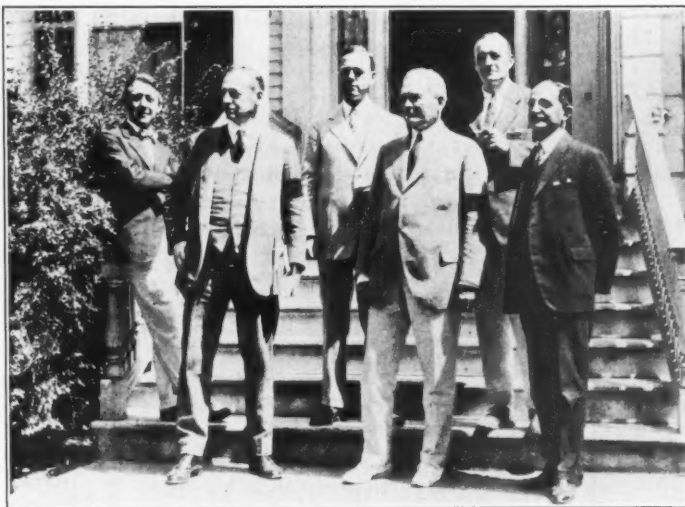
THIS is what we have to reckon with if we consider the present situation in Europe. Even leaving out the extreme opinion of every kind of nationalist die-hard and of orthodox communist, the thing we have to reckon with is that our people in Europe feel that the possibility of doing anything of their own to settle the reparation question — or call it the war debts question — has been taken out of their hands. They may work and the result of their work may, by invisible and inscrutable forces of international finance, be changed into what one calls annuities and transfers, but they feel they cannot do anything in a direct way, in a way they can follow with their simple means of common sense. In the first instance, this was made impossible by the allied powers refusing to fix the sum owed by Germany as Germany's war debt. The man in the street would believe you when you tell him that money payments across a currency border are very delicate affairs and that he must leave this to a committee of financial experts to work it out as best they can. And this same man in the street felt extremely relieved and grateful indeed when this question was taken out of the hands of the politicians by the financial experts and took the shape of the Dawes Plan. But still, this simple minded person will tell you that after all, the transfer question is a secondary question only, and the principle question is the question of the principal of the debt, the question of the amount of his obligation and therefore of his final prospect of again becoming a free and honorable man who has paid all his debts. As long as he knows that the longer he works and the more he saves and the poorer he lives, the higher his debt obligation will go,

you cannot expect him to work with a will and to save honestly for the benefit of his creditor. And then, in the second instance, after having stated to him as clearly as you can the amount of his debt, let him see again as clearly as you can make him see it, the way his payments are to be made. He has grown very suspicious during these years. He has seen the profiteer

at work, in fact he has seen so much of the profiteer that he is inclined to take every kind of middleman and broker and financier to be a profiteer in the making.

Do help us to clear away this suspicion. Do not say it is communism; it is democracy. Democracy asks you to let the people understand what they are working for. If you tell me that democracy does not mean direct action, recall or referendum or

initiative by the people, I will meet you halfway. But let me say in passing that true democracy as Europe needs it, to me means all these things, means the democracy of the old Swiss cantons. Moreover, in my opinion, the justification for the new order of states in Europe lies neither in the treaty of 1919 nor in the principle of nationality, that is, the principle of every nation's having its own state government with a Chinese wall around its territory, but in the fact that only the smaller states can have this form of direct democracy, a government by the people for the people. But to return to my argument, if you tell me that democracy does not mean government by the people but government by consent of the people, I will meet you there if you agree with me on one point, that this consent must be given freely and with as full a knowledge of all the facts as those who possess the facts can give the people.



GROUP OF PROMINENT SPEAKERS AT WILLIAMSTOWN

Left to right: Sir James Irvine, principal of St. Andrews; Dr. A. Mendelssohn-Bartholdy; Dr. Walter McLaren, professor of economics at Williams and executive secretary of the Institute; Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams and chairman of the Institute; Sir Frederick Whyte, first president of the Indian Legislative Assembly; Dr. Nicholas Politis, minister of Greece to France

Harmful Propagandists

LET us have plain speaking in public matters, no tongue in our cheek and no self complacency either. For one thing, it will help us to get rid of some, at least, of the evil consequences of good intentions, coupled with easy-going carelessness. We need this badly in Europe. One need not be a professor of criminology to know this. If a man looks around him for a few weeks and makes a detailed note of every wrong he sees done, and makes a pile of those done intentionally and deliberately and another pile of those done by carelessness, I wonder if he would not find the first pile a nice, one-storied New England house, and the second a Woolworth Building, with the Flat Iron on the top of it. It is ignorance which is the enemy much more than ill will.

When I say this, I wish to imply that the worst of all enemies of humanity is he who flatters and feeds ignorance, the propagandist. We will have to destroy him and his work, root and branch, if we wish our European house to get in working order again. We cannot afford to have him, just as democracy cannot afford to have demagogues. And I will say a few words about him presently when I come to speak of the central problem of European politics, the relation between Germany and Russia.

A Closer Understanding between Germany and Russia

LOOKING into the future of Europe to me means looking for an ever better and closer understanding between Russia and all her neighbors, but above all between Russia and Germany. Let me say quite clearly that in my opinion Russia and Germany are neighbors though it may look on the map as if those two great countries had no common frontier. If, as some of the critics of the treaties of 1919 said the new states in the east of Germany

and in the west of Russia have been created by the allied powers not because of the nationhood of their peoples but simply and solely to separate Russia from Germany or if you like this better, to separate Germany from Russia, I for one, would say that there was only

one policy for Germany as well as for Russia and that to smash the treaty as fast and as thoroughly as they could. I do not believe it is so. I believe that the Baltic states, to take them as an instance, feel, with all due pride in their sovereignty, that they are a bridge and not a barrier and if Poland feels the same way, Poland will be a great asset to European peace.

But from where is any help coming for this understanding between Russia and Germany, an understanding which the people desire even more than the government? I think we have right to complain and I wish to exercise my privilege in complaining about the way in which every step to secure fair trading, equal justice, arbitra-

tion and friendship between Germany and Russia is misinterpreted and suspected in certain quarters. We had an instance of this when the Treaty of Rapallo was concluded and made public during the Genoa Conference. The manner in which it was done may have been wrong, though I do not quite see either M. Briand nor Mr. Lloyd George in the role of the naive, trusting simpleton duped by those clever Germans rushing from Genoa to Rapallo and back. But the treaty in itself was an essential step not only for bringing Russia and Germany together but for keeping the peace between Russia and the western powers and for making it clear to them that, if they went to war with Russia, Germany would not let this be a case which was judged beforehand and found to be a Russian aggression. She would reserve her judgment just in the same way as Great Britain reserves hers for the case of a

DEDICATED TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

TWO eminently distinguished gentlemen, one formerly Bulgarian minister to the United States, the other the minister from Jugoslavia, engaged in an argument on the Balkan situation which threatened momentarily to get beyond the verbal stage.

Professor Reeves of the University of Michigan, and presiding officer of the round-table at which the discussion took place, at last undertook peace negotiations and with firmness indicated that the business of the morning would proceed. Indignantly he was asked by the participants if, in his opinion, he was privileged to interrupt an argument of such importance.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I am very sure that as chairman of this group I have the right to bring to a close any discussion which is, in my opinion, generating more heat than light."

war between Germany and France according to the Locarno Pact and just as every member of the Council of the League of Nations, according to the statute of the League reserves its judgment on the question of which of the two parties to a conflict is the aggressor.

The Treaty of Berlin

THE Locarno Pact has been followed, by the Treaty of Berlin between Germany and Russia, a perfectly straight and open agreement about friendly cooperation, equal justice for Germans in Russia and Russians in Germany, arbitration for every kind of conflict and friendly neutrality in the case of a war in which neither of these parties was implicated without being in the judgment of the other party the aggressor. At once the howl against this treaty went up in the same quarters and when the text was published and nothing could be found against it they said at once, "There surely must be a secret treaty or some secret clauses to this

treaty." I heard Mr. Politis speaking about it. If I remember him rightly he used an expression about the suspicions which had been aroused by the Berlin Treaty and added that he did not think those suspicions were justified. I will then with your leave, dispense with diplomatic language and will say that the people who started this talk had no suspicions at all but rather that they invented every bit of it and that their story about a secret treaty between Berlin and Moscow is a downright lie from beginning to end.

This lie had been invented to cover up the fact that those very suspicions, arising out of an agreement leading through the cooperation of the general staffs of allied countries right up to new war, had in fact been aroused not in France or Poland or Czecho-Slovakia by the Treaty of Berlin, but instead in Russia and in Germany by the treaties between France and Poland and between France and Czecho-

(Continued on page 14)

PROPERTY RIGHTS IN MEXICO

Address Given Before the Institute of Politics

By DR. ANTONIO CASTRO-LEAL

BECAUSE we belong to different civilizations a better knowledge of Latin America is absolutely necessary in the United States. To a considerable extent, this difference in our civilizations is at the bottom of the discussion regarding the recent legislation of Mexico. The legal system of Mexico is based upon the civil law, while that of the United States is founded upon the common law, and it is due to the difference in principles of these two systems of jurisprudence that much of the controversy over Mexican legislation has arisen.

The State and the Church

BEFORE entering upon a discussion of the constitutional provisions and legislation affecting property rights in Mexico, I desire to refer briefly to the existing controversy between State and Church.

To understand the church in Mexico it is

necessary to forget for the moment the church in the United States. The church in Mexico has always had a considerable political and

economic influence, and before 1850 it was estimated that it owned four-fifths of all the property in the nation. The constitution of 1917 simply incorporated the provisions of the constitution of 1857 and the reform laws enacted in pursuance thereof. Under the provisions of the constitution we do not allow priests to hold political meetings in the churches; we forbid religious services outside of the churches; we forbid priests to take part

DR. CASTRO-LEAL, who is Counselor of the Mexican Embassy at Washington, explains in this article a number of points in connection with Mexican property rights which are little understood in the United States, but which are important to business interests having dealings with that country.

These are of particular interest also, at the present moment, when the eyes of the world are focused upon Mexican and Nicaraguan affairs.

in political agitations; priests cannot vote nor can they hold office; private schools must be non-sectarian; and the church cannot hold property. About eight months ago the Mexican episcopate began to suggest that the church in Mexico need not obey the constitution. It

began to agitate for a change in that document and eventually, because of this agitation, the executive began to enforce the provisions of the constitution. The property of the church has not been confiscated, because since 1857 the church has had no property. Neither did the government close the churches; this was done by order of the episcopate, and not by order of the government.

The Agrarian Problem

THE revolution of 1910 was due in part to political, but principally to economic and social reasons. A certain group in Mexico desired to obtain political control of the Government, but they were far outnumbered by those who desired reforms.

The history of the "ejidos" is at the bottom of the agrarian problem in Mexico. At the time of the conquest the Indians were given certain lands near the villages. Gradually, however, these lands were taken from them, and during the Diaz administration they were deprived of practically everything. The agrarian reform naturally had certain international consequences. Many concessions had been made which were not legal and which were consequently cancelled and the land returned to the communities.

At the time of the conference in 1923 between Mexican and American commissioners, an agreement was reached regarding the disposition of these lands. The Mexican government agreed to pay for the land expropriated in bonds payable in twenty years and bearing five per cent interest. The American commissioners agreed to this proposition, the land to be paid for in Federal Government bonds; but if the land expropriated exceeded 4,335 acres, it was to be paid for in cash.

Article 27 of our constitution states that ownership of lands and waters comprised within the limits of the national territory is vested originally in the nation, which has the right to transmit title thereto to private persons, thereby constituting private property. The assertion contained in this paragraph of the title of a nation to the land within the limits of a state is a commonplace in the laws of most modern countries, which embody it in the doctrine of the right of eminent domain, that is, sovereignty; the right that every independent nation has to govern itself, to legislate in all matters from political organization to the adoption of police and sanitary regulations.

Where American and Mexican Land Laws Differ

THE property of the subsoil is vested in the nation, according to our legislation, and it is here that we come to a point on which

the legal systems of Mexico and the United States differ. Your system gives the property of the subsoil to the owner of the surface; our system vests in the nation all subsoil deposits and the exploitation of minerals and oils is done by grant or concession of the state. Our system originated in Spain. The ordinance of Alcala of the fourteenth century vested in the king the ownership of gold, silver and lead mines; the ordinance of Castilla of the fifteenth century vested in the king the ownership of rock salt and salt lakes and Charles III in the eighteenth century included the coal mines. All the principles of these laws were in force in Mexico from the time of the conquest and the "Novisima Recopilacion" of 1805, embodying the principles of these laws, was the code that prevailed in Mexico for many years after Mexico achieved independence.

Real property in Mexico is divided into property of the surface and property of the subsoil. The property of the surface is regulated by special provisions of the civil law; the property of subsoil deposits by special laws governing minerals and oil. Our laws of 1884, 1892 and 1909 conferred direct ownership over mineral fuels and oils. The law of 1884, violating the traditional principle of our jurisprudence, gave to the owner of the surface the property of the mineral fuels and oils. Dominion over subsoil deposits had never before been granted by the state, so that the law of 1884 must be considered as establishing a donation of the subsoil deposits to the owners of the surface. Under the civil code of Mexico, however, as under the Roman and the French laws, a gift passing from a donor to a donee is not complete until the donee has performed some positive act indicative of his willingness to accept the donation, thereby giving it an irrevocable character.

Our law states that properties acquired prior to the constitution of 1917, in which exploitation of oil had been started or in which any positive act showed that there was an intention of making such exploitation, or a declaration in the deed that said property was bought for the purpose of oil exploitation, is not within the scope of the legislation, except in so far as the police and sanitary regulations apply. In those properties in which there has not been a positive act of this kind, the owner of the property has a preferential right to exploit the oil of the subsoil. This right is granted for thirty years and if the holder of the land has at the termination of this period fulfilled all his obligations, he may obtain a new grant for a similar period covering the same property.

Precedent Established by United States Courts

THE right to limit private control over oil has been recognized by the Supreme Court of the United States which decided, in the case of the Ohio Oil Company vs. Indiana, that the owner of the soil "has the exclusive right on his own land to seek and acquire oil and gas, but they do not become his property until the effort has resulted in dominion and control by actual possession." The Supreme Court further declared petroleum to be "a public thing, subject to the absolute control of the state which, although it allows it to be reduced to possession, may, at its will, not only regulate but wholly forbid its future taking."

American Investments Heavy in Mexico

IT has been said that the constitution of 1917 has been an obstacle to the development of petroleum in Mexico. An examination, however, of the statistics of oil production in Mexico since the promulgation of the constitution, will reveal an increasing annual production. In 1917, for example 55,000,000 barrels of oil were produced; in 1918, 64,000,000 barrels; in 1919, 87,000,000 barrels; in 1920, 157,000,000 barrels and in 1921, 193,000,000 barrels. The capital invested in the petroleum industry is estimated at \$1,000,000,000 divided as follows:

American	\$606,000,000
English	354,000,000
Dutch	71,000,000
Mexican	12,000,000
Others	7,000,000

The American oil companies therefore represent 57% of all foreign and Mexican interests engaged in the production of petroleum and it may be said, therefore, that the greater industrial and financial prosperity realized during the period of nationalization of subsoil deposits has in reality benefited the American interests.

The nation may grant the right to foreigners

to hold land, provided they agree to be considered Mexicans in regard to such property and not to invoke the protection of their governments in respect to such land. This agreement, it must be understood, is in no sense a renunciation of nationality by foreigners. No alien may acquire land within 100 kilometers of the border or fifty kilometers of the seacoast. This

provision, however, does not apply to land to be exploited for petroleum, the ownership of which is not granted to foreigners but merely a concession granted for exploitation. All governments have the right to impose such conditions as they desire upon those foreigners who desire to acquire real estate. In comparison with many states of the United States, the provisions of Mexican legislation in this respect are very liberal.

WHAT IS THE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS?

THE Williamstown Institute of Politics originated in an idea first advanced by President Garfield of Williams College in 1913. Because of the intervention of the war, during which time Dr. Garfield served as Fuel Administrator, the first session was not held until 1921.

Annual sessions have been held since that time, and the membership, which changes annually, consists of men and women of letters, who, upon invitation of the Institute, take part in its sessions, which cover a four weeks period each summer.

Scholars of international reputation address special sessions and conduct the round-table and general conferences.

THE preceding address by Dr. Castro-Leal was given at a round-table conference on "Inter-American Problems in the Foreign

Policy of the United States" presided over by Dr. L. S. Rowe, director general of the Pan American Union. In the discussion which followed the statement was made by Paul Harvey, lecturer on international subjects, that he understood that much land over the 4,335 acre limit had been taken without cash payments being made. He stated also that the bonds referred to had little value as other and prior obligations were outstanding.

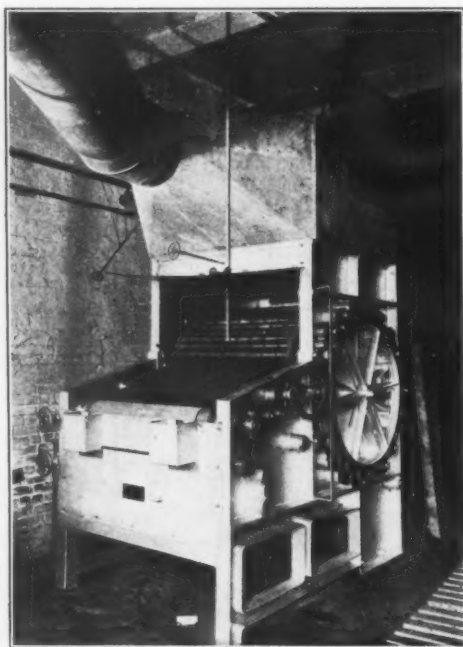
IN reply to this Dr. Castro-Leal stated that the Mexican Government had assured the government of the United States that it would arrange a loan, the proceeds of which would be used in making such payments. An attempt which had already been made to negotiate such a loan through the Committee of Bankers had failed, but the Mexican Government would meet the bonds as soon as the loan was effected.

INDUSTRIAL NEWS AROUND THE STATE

DANBURY HAT CONCERN INSTALLS IMPROVED EQUIPMENT

H. McLachlan & Company of Danbury, manufacturers of fur hats have installed in their plant ten of the new Genest sizing machines which are revolutionizing the making of hats.

The Type A Genest sizing machine, two views of which are shown in this issue is the first sizing machine invented in the hat industry



THE MACHINE WHICH IS REVOLUTIONIZING THE HAT INDUSTRY

for fifty years. It is used in conjunction with the Type B machine and the two perform about 75% of the shrinkage necessary to make felt hat bodies, doing the work better than is possible by hand and with less chance of damaged hats. They will not, however, replace labor, for hand work is essential in finishing hats and in the final processes of sizing.

An insufficient supply of skilled labor has held back hat production and the new machines are making possible a greatly increased output. Other hat manufacturers are rapidly equipping with the same machines and the McLachlan Company has three more on order.

Each machine is operated by a 3 H.P. motor. Hat bodies are placed on two endless belts which carry them through a series of rolls on

which boiling water is poured. Each machine is operated by clock work so that the hats remain in the correct length of time and when the operation is completed each is returned to the operator.

The original experimental work on these machines was carried on under the direction of the Knox Hat Company of Brooklyn, but the machines were finally perfected in Hartford, Connecticut.

CHASE COMPANIES TO OPEN BRANCH WAREHOUSES

The Chase Companies of Waterbury are to open branch warehouses in Boston which will serve as a distributing center to other points, such as Canada and southern and foreign points.

NEW INDUSTRY FOR BEACON FALLS

The College Point Tennis Factory has been moved to Beacon Falls and will require the services, it has been stated, of between 50 and 75 employees.

GERMAN MANUFACTURER VISITS DANBURY HAT FACTORIES

Anton Fischer, owner of a large hat factory at Cuben, Germany, recently visited Danbury as the guest of James F. Doran of Doran Brothers and, during his stay, inspected several of the local factories. Mr. Fischer's trip is made for the purpose of investigating American hat-making machinery.

VICE-PRESIDENT OF BIGELOW-HARTFORD

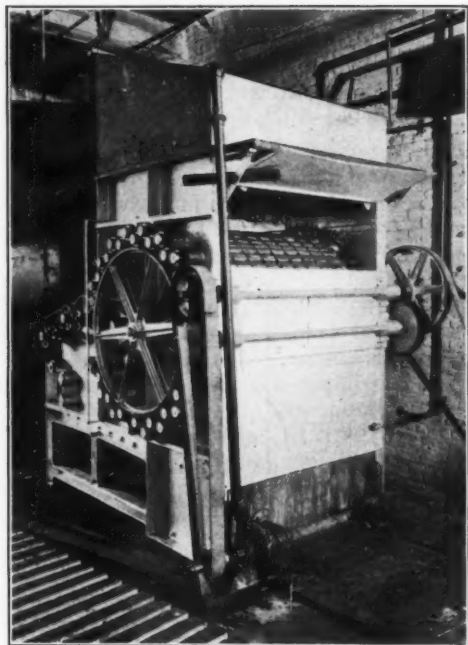
Harry V. Campbell, sales manager of the Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Company of Thompsonville, has been elected vice-president of that concern, an office which has been vacant since John F. Norman succeeded to the presidency in 1925.

REMINGTON OFFERS \$5,000 IN PRIZES

The Remington Arms Company of Bridgeport has offered \$5,000 in prizes for the best window displays shown during Remington Sportmen's Week October 11-16. The amount will be divided among three classes, one for merchants in towns of not over 3,000 population, another for those in towns between 3,000 and 6,000 and the third will go to cities over that size.

CHANGES AT TRUMBULL-VANDERPOEL COMPANY

Ralph K. Mason has resigned from the presidency of the Trumbull-Vanderpoel Electric Manufacturing Company of Bantam and his interests have been taken over by Paine-Web-



ANOTHER VIEW OF THE GENEST
HAT SIZING MACHINE

ber and Company of Hartford. Mr. Mason, who will continue to serve the company in patent matters from his farm in Maryland, is succeeded in the presidency by Harmon J. Cook of Torrington, formerly secretary of the company.

NEWLY INCORPORATED

The following concerns have been recently organized or incorporated: Marlin Firearms Company, New Haven; United Dairies Company, New Haven; Setag Paper Mills, River-ton; Mero Mfg. Co., Meriden; Frank Wheeler and Son, Inc., Meriden.

RIMMON EYELET MOVES OFFICES

The Rimmon Eyelet Company of Seymour has moved its offices to the Casagrande building, the transfer being made because of the sale of the building in which they were formerly located, to the Kerite Wire and Cable Company.

NEW LONDON MARINE IRON WORKS SOLD

The Beacon Oil Company of Boston has purchased the plant of the New London Marine Iron Works, consisting of land and several buildings with waterfront and railroad siding located at Fort Neck. The plant has not been occupied for several years, but was originally known as the Morgan Iron Works when it

was established about thirty years ago by Elias F. Morgan. It later passed through several hands, during which time the name was changed.

NEW ENGLAND TRANSPORTATION ADDS NEW LINE

The New England Transportation Company has purchased the Hartford-Willimantic Jitney Association line. The service was started in 1914 and it will be formally turned over to the New England Transportation Company on September 1, thus enabling the latter concern to maintain direct service between Hartford and Providence.

ATTAWAUGAN COMPANY SOLD

The Attawaugan Company of Killingly, manufacturing cotton goods, has been sold to the Paco Manufacturing Company of Danielson. Early announcements indicated that the transfer of the two plants involved would be made about September 1, the new owners to begin operations as soon thereafter as additional machinery can be added.

The Paco Manufacturing Company specializes in curtain draperies and the newly added buildings will be utilized for the manufacture of similar goods.

GROSVENORDALE COMPANY INSTALLS NEW TURBINE

The Grosvenordale Company of Grosvenordale, manufacturers of cotton goods, have under construction a new power plant, which when complete will be one of the largest in New England. An 8,000 kilowatt turbine will be installed, at a cost of over \$250,000 and at about January 1, when the new plant is finished the present power system will be discontinued.

COLLINS COMPANY CELEBRATES 100TH ANNIVERSARY

The Collins Company of Collinsville is celebrating the 100th anniversary of its entrance into the manufacturing field. The firm was founded by Samuel Collins, David Collins and William Wells in 1826 in what was then South Canton, now Collinsville. Axes were the first product and in their manufacture as well as the manufacture of machetes and edge tools the company has made a world-wide reputation.

The present officers of the company are: Charles L. Taylor, president; Albert E. Newton, vice-president and general manager; F. Spencer Goodwin, secretary; Meigs H. Whaples, treasurer; Clayton S. Jenkins, assistant treasurer. The late Charles Hopkins Clark was a vice-president and director of the company.

INDUSTRIAL SERVICE

IMPORTANT OPINION BY SUPREME COURT ON WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

The extent of employers' liability under the "occupational disease" clause of the Connecticut Workmen's Compensation Act — one of the questions to which the special committee of the Association has given much study for several months — is brought more nearly into conformity with the prevailing understanding of the law's intent by a decision handed down by the Supreme Court of Errors the last week of July. Setting aside the award of the commissioner in the case of *Madore v. New Departure Manufacturing Company*, Chief Justice Wheeler, in an opinion concurred in by the full bench, ruled that a disability from disease arising coincidentally or contemporaneously with the employment does not by that fact become compensable, but that proof is required of a direct causal connection, and of exposure on the job to a peculiar risk.

The claim in this case was based on aggravation of tuberculosis. Madore had been employed at dry-grinding in the Bristol plant of the company for about two years. That the conditions under which he worked were unusually good was conceded. The manual labor called for by the job was not arduous; the grinding room was equipped with an efficient suction-blower system and was unusually free from dust; and no other employe of the company similarly engaged was ever known to have suffered from tuberculosis. Subsequent testimony indicated, however, that he was tubercular when he entered the employ of the company, and he was eventually forced to quit work.

The award of the commissioner rested largely on two grounds: the onset of the disability while the employe was engaged in an occupation prone to produce it; and the fact that tu-

bercular infection is advanced by any physical exertion. "The claimant had a tubercular condition existing somewhere in the neighborhood of a couple of years" the finding reads in part, "and any work which he might have been doing would have been a contributing factor in the tuberculosis As the claimant was doing this particular work, dry-grinding, at this particular plant on this occasion, this employment was a contributing factor in the production of his disability."

The company contended that the claimant's health when he entered their employ was such that any exertion similar in extent to that required in his job as a dry-grinder would have produced a result similar to that produced in this case, and that his employment did not aggravate his pre-existing tuberculosis in any way other than any like amount of physical exertion would have aggravated it.

The exposure in his employment tending to "light up" or aggravate his tuberculosis, they maintained, was no greater nor different in character than that to which factory workers generally were subjected. His disability was the natural development of tuberculosis under any condition other than the recognized treatment of the disease — absolute rest.

The decision of the Supreme Court sustained these contentions in all their material phases. "The addition of these facts to the finding make it impossible to find a causal relation between the tuberculosis and the employment of the claimant. It did not cause it, he already had it. It did not aggravate or accelerate it in any other way than any other form of similar exertion would have done. The employment was not the proximate cause of the tuberculosis, and in no legal sense did it proximately

SIGNIFICANT RULINGS IN THE MADORE CASE

Disease is compensable under our act only when there is proof of a direct causal connection between the employment and the disease.

The coincidence of disease and employment will not establish a case unless this causal connection is present.

Without proof of exposure on the job to greater risks than others would meet with outside the employment, an award cannot be supported.

Medical testimony, to serve as the foundation of an award, must point to a *reasonable probability* of causal connection between the job and the disease. Testimony of its *possibility* is not sufficient.

contribute to it. The coincidence of the employment and the tuberculosis will not support an award in the absence of the causal connection between the tuberculosis and the employment evidencing that the disease did arise out of the employment."

Throughout the opinion the dominant note is its insistence on the necessity of a causal connection between the disability and the employment as a condition prerequisite to a valid award of compensation. "That an injury arose out of the employment can never be held unless there is found a causal connection between the injury and the employment, or the conditions under which the employee is required to carry on his work. The causal connection required to be established is, that the employment was the proximate cause of the injury, and this rule obtains whether the injury be the result of accident or disease." In this connection the Court distinguished between causation and mere sequence — between a result caused by an effect, and a happening which merely follows another event. "Before he can make a valid award the trier must determine that there is a direct causal connection between the injury, whether it be the result of accident or disease, and the employment. The question he must answer is, 'was the employment a proximate cause of the disablement' or 'was the injured condition merely contemporaneous or coincident with the employment.' If it was the latter there can be no award made."

Attention was given by the Court to another matter which is related as a corollary to its conclusions on causation, to wit, the requirements which expert medical testimony must meet in order to be acceptable as the foundation of an award. ("If upon the facts the medical expert is merely willing to testify that the disease might have, or was likely to have, resulted from the employment, or the conditions under which it was carried on, but is unwilling to go further and testify that in his opinion, taking into consideration all of the facts presented and considering every other hypothesis suggested, it was reasonably probable that the disease resulted from the employment, and therefore the employment was its direct cause, the commissioner or courts should not conclude that the disease did result from the employment, unless the facts outside this medical testimony fairly warrant that conclusion.")

Finally it lays down the doctrine of "peculiar risk," the establishment of which students of the law have hoped for as a partial solution at least to many of the troublesome problems now

attendant on the operation of the disease clause of the compensation act. "In the absence of proof," the court states, "that the employment exposed the employee to greater risks than others would meet with outside the employment, an award cannot be supported."

The determination of this point — whether a disabling disease arising in an employment which imposes on the employee no peculiar hazards is compensable merely because it arises coincidentally with the employment, and even under conditions which indicate that the disability is the result of work in general, and not of the employee's job in particular — is most vital to the success of the compensation principle. In the last analysis, the real issue was whether the compensation act is meant to insure employees against the risks of their employment or to indemnify them for the ordinary hazards of life. Stated thus in terms of a simple proposition, the question seems incontrovertible; actually the answer is not entirely certain.

SIMPLIFICATION REPORT ON DIE-HEAD CHASERS

The Department of Commerce Division of Simplified Practice has recently issued a report on die-head chasers for self opening and adjustable die heads. The personnel of the conference committee whose conclusions are embodied in this report included James W. Hook, president of the Geometric Tool Company, New Haven, and C. W. Bettcher, secretary of the Eastern Machine Screw Corporation, New Haven. This latter company has published a chart for the assistance of die head users in preparing specifications in accordance with the report's recommendations on simplified practice. Copies of this chart are obtainable on request.

MACHINE TOOL EXHIBIT AT NEW HAVEN

The sixth annual machine tool exhibit will be held in Mason Laboratory, New Haven, September 5-8. The exhibit, which is national in character is the largest affair of the sort held in this country and is this year expected to draw an even larger attendance than usual.

Exhibits are valued at over one half million dollars and many prominent members of the Manufacturers Association of Connecticut are among the exhibitors.

"Build today, then, strong and sure,
With a firm and ample base;
And ascending and secure
Shall tomorrow find its place."

Longfellow

THE LINKING OF GERMANY AND RUSSIA

(Continued from page 7)

Slovakia, treaties which were concluded or at least published at the time of the Locarno Pact. These treaties said that, if in the case of conflict between Germany and either Poland and Czecho-Slovakia the Council of the League of Nations does not unanimously find that Germany is the aggressor, France will, in spite of this, lend immediate help to Poland or in the other case to Czecho-Slovakia. This promise of immediate help implies, of course, previous understanding between the general staffs of the two countries and the coordinating of their plans of offensive against a country, which once for all is looked upon as the aggressor in every case of war. It leads to what we know to have been the strongest force in favor of war during the weeks immediately preceding the World War. It places the civil governments of the allied countries, even if they wished for peace, at the mercy of what the Round Table in a remarkable article on the origins of war called the "time-table of the general staffs," with the generals telling the ministers in charge that every day of protracted negotiation through the slowing down of mobilization would make them responsible for an eventual loss of the war.

Those treaties, promising Poland and Czecho-Slovakia French assistance against Germany in a case in which the Council of the League had not found that Germany was the aggressor, and even in a case in which this Council might, with the single exception of France have found that Poland was attacking Germany, have been concluded before the Berlin treaty. If the Berlin treaty had copied them word for word and had promised Russia the same kind of immediate help which France promised Poland, neither France nor Poland would have had the right to say a word against it. But the Berlin treaty did not follow this example. It did not promise assistance; it promised friendly neutrality. Neutrality does not need a pre-arranged mobilization plan. Neutrality needs only firmness of character.

Where Germany Stands United

IT is out of the bad conscience of the Franco-Polish and Franco-Czecho-Slovakian treaties that the very same people who had clamored for those treaties to spoil the Locarno Pact have now to do a bit of *calamniare audacter*. I do not think it will help them in this case. I do not profess to know the attitude of the

Russian people, but I know the attitude of my own people. We used to say when we were speaking about the constitutional inability of the Germans for politics that in a Corona of twelve Germans there will always be at least thirteen different opinions. But I have seen these people united, in the years of vigorous domestic strife, 60,000,000 acting like one body, when the war between Russia and Poland was coming on, a war in which we held Poland to be the aggressor, and the French asked us to let their troops and their munition trains go through Germany to the aid of Poland. We would be one again if it happened again; no royalists or communists, no Catholics or radicals, no militarists or pacifists. It is a case in which the will of the people shows, not, as in the days of an insult to the flag or the declaration of a war, as a fever spreading over the crowd in the streets, but as a considerate will of a working-day people who sees that peace lies that way.

The Pan-Europe Discussion

I DO not think that all the loose talk going on about Pan-Europe will change this conviction of our people in the least. I notice it has come over to the United States too. "The world," one of your weeklies says, "logically consists of five great groups, the British Empire, Pan-America, Mongolia — that is to say China and Japan, the federated Russian states and Pan-Europe, the twenty-six countries of Europe excluding Russia and incidentally forgetting all about Great Britain this time.

Now what, if I may ask, is the logic of the British Empire? If the logic of it is the English language, I am afraid there will be no help for the United States but to become a British dominion again. And what is the logic of the federated Russian states? In the first place they are federated Soviets, not federated Russians. And this is the reason — or if you will like to do so, call it logic — of their federation. As soon as Germany or Hungary or Bulgaria or Esthonia became workmen, peas-

LABOR DAY

"There's a dignity in labour
Truer than e'er pomp arrayed."

Swain

"The glory of a workman, still more of a master-workman, that he does his work well, ought to be his most precious possession; like the 'honour of a soldier,' dearer to him than life."

Carlyle

ants and soldiers of the republic, it would logically become a federated Russian state, would it not? Where, then, shall we be able to find the logic of the Holy twenty-six states of Pan-Europe? Apparently in the contention that Europe — that is to say the ridiculous cripple of a Europe minus Great Britain, Ireland and Russia — is “to federate or to fall.” “Europe,” I read “whose civilization was weakened by the last war and will be destroyed by the next one.” Shall we not consider this a moment before we go on? If by civilization we mean things like conscious citizenship, cleanliness of body and mind, a capacity to enjoy true works of art, broadening of education, due respect for science and in general an earnest searching for truth, it is not true that any one of those elements of civilization has been weakened and it is quite improbable that they could be destroyed by war. For those things are of the mind and not of the body. If by civilization we mean accumulation of capital, reduction of labor hours by mechanical devices, flourishing of trade, if we mean court ceremonial or diplomatic statecraft or intoxicating liquor, of course there has been a change, some of these habits having been immensely strengthened and others having been weakened during the war and after the war. But to base a federated rump state of Europe on the fear that something similar may happen again is building on quicksand.

The Way to Peace

“WHAT if we build on the things you spoke about,” some one might ask, “and trust the will of the two peoples who have gone through the school of defeat, the will of the German and Russian people to find one way to peace? Is not this quicksand too, changing even from day to day?”

If we really mean this, there is nothing left but utter despair. But I do not believe it to be so. I think there is no fundamental to build on as strong as the innate goodness of man when we once have found the way to it.

I remember one of my old school-masters, a man who was down and out for one reason or another long before every school-master and clergyman and professor in Germany went down during the years of the collapse of the mark. We liked him as even the wildest boys sometimes like an old man who in their image of manhood seems to be rather a helpless, unworldly child. We listened to his long-winded, rambling talks, late in the nights, with many a brooding silence over his long-stemmed pipe, between the talk, till he would wind it all up with his *ceterum censeo*: “Did I hear thee

say, my boy” — and then he picked the cleverest among us out for a special address — “did I hear thee say that politics are a sordid game? Well, and if it is as you say and you take this as an excuse for backing out of politics and read Oscar Wilde, I will be sorry for having read Tacitus and Sallustius with thee. If politics are a sordid game today, you will have to make it a religious service tomorrow, or it will be the devil's day for all of you.”

The devil's day it has been. But the clearer this old man's warning stands out. Politics have to be made a religious service for every one of us.

HE LIKES IT!

Those who bewail the decadence of letter-writing as a fine art will find consolation in the letter below which was recently received by a member concern, the Turner and Seymour Manufacturing Company of Torrington. Incidentally it is a glowing tribute to a Connecticut product by a foreign national:

“History records the fact that Archimedes upon suddenly discovering a method whereby he could determine how much alloy there was in the golden crown of King Hiero, exclaimed, ‘Eureka — I have found it.’

“For forty years the writer has diligently searched for a perfect can opener in a wilderness of contrivances whose chief purpose in life seems to have been the spilling of human blood and the encouragement of the use of profane language.

“I tried every new opener that came out and found none satisfactory. I began to despair, and ‘hope eternal ceased to spring’ and began instead to fall. I saw that no new idea had been used in making can-openers in seventy-five years — then I saw your ‘Blue Streak’ featured in the Saturday Evening Post. I ordered one, received it and tested it out on everything from a bucket of paint to a can of sardines. Then I said ‘Eureka,’ but (unlike Archimedes) not because I had found any alloy, but because I had after forty years found a 100% can-opener.

“I believe that a ‘rose to the living is more than sumptuous wreathes to the dead’ so I want to say to you now that you are deserving of the thanks of the human race for having given to suffering thumbs and fore-fingers and knuckles a can-opener that rates 100% efficient and is destined to bring joy to the countless thousands of householders throughout the land.”

TRANSPORTATION

Do You Use The Transportation Department Of The Association? It Can Be Of Dollars And Cents Service To You

Thru the years of the existence of the Association there has been developed a traffic department which today saves many thousands of dollars per year to the members. Many members are using the available service to the utmost. They never make a move in the solution of a transportation problem unless they consult the Association. Such members receive many times the amount of the dues which they pay for they understand that the traffic department of the organization is equipped to render services which individual manufacturing plants can not accomplish. The policy of the department is decided by the traffic committee, a committee made up of outstanding traffic executives in the state. Their wide experience is available to all members.

Not only does the traffic department render service in connection with specific requests for aid, but it handles all of the major cases in which members of the Association are or should be interested. For instance, at the present time thru a joint committee of the Coal and Traffic Committees an effort is being made to secure the establishment of permanent thru all rail rates on coal from West Virginia fields to Connecticut points; to secure a reduction in coal rates from southern mines to Hampton Roads, from Pennsylvania mines to Connecticut interior points, from Connecticut ports to Connecticut interior points and from Pennsylvania fields to New York and New Jersey ports. It has been estimated that the winning of this case, which is now before the Interstate Commerce Commission under Docket I.C.C. No. 15006, will mean a saving of at least \$150,000,000 to Connecticut manufacturers annually. Representatives of your Association have appeared before the Interstate Commerce Commission on seven different occasions and any future hearings in regard to this docket number, as in the past, will be confronted with the most strenuous opposition from certain coal mine operators and certain coal carrying roads. It is a very simple matter for members of the Association to multiply their annual tonnage by 50¢ in order to determine the saving which may accrue to them individually thru the efforts of the Association.

Referring again to the individual services rendered by the traffic department it may be said that of the total membership there are ap-

proximately 100 members only who fully appreciate the advantages of the use of that department. For instance, one member of the Association felt that the particular commodity which he manufactured should receive a lower freight rate. He conveyed his impression to the traffic department of the Association, which confirmed his belief, prepared the case for presentation to the Consolidated Classification Committee, and as a result, so reduced his rate that from now on he will save a total of \$6,000 per year.

Another member was sending his first shipment of goods to the Pacific Coast. As a result of the advice of the traffic department he will save, during the coming year, \$4,000.

Still another member sought the advice of the department in connection with the tare on his shipments and thru the department he reduced this tare from 20% to 8%.

There is not a single item in transportation experience, whether it be thru shipment by truck, steamship or railroad, which should not be subject to close scrutiny by traffic experts. Your Association offers you a complete transportation service and urges you to make use of that service.

Won't you check over in your own mind the rates which you are paying, the routes over which you are shipping, the medium of transportation which you are using, the freight bills which you are paying, the transportation service which you are receiving, the claims which you have not been able to collect, the type of package in which you are shipping your goods and all other transportation items for which you are spending money? There is probably not a single manufacturing concern in this state which can say with conviction that they are using the best possible transportation methods. The traffic department of this Association is designed to aid you in the solution of these problems.

**IF YOU HAVE NOT ANSWERED THE
QUESTIONNAIRE ON MOTOR VE-
HICLE REGULATION, YOU ARE
URGED TO DO SO AT ONCE.**

ASSOCIATION ITEMS

NEW MEMBERS

Two new members are welcomed to membership in the Association this month. They are the Tidewater Paperboard Corporation of Norwich, manufacturers of paperboards and the Eastern Machine Screw Corporation of New Haven, manufacturers of automatic self-opening die heads, screw machine products, etc.

REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE

The Nominating Committee appointed to bring in nominations for officers and directors to be elected at the next annual meeting has submitted its recommendations to the membership at large. The committee is headed by F. J. Kingsbury, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bridgeport Brass Company and the members are: C. H. Alvord, who has just resigned as president and general manager of the Hendey Machine Company, Torrington; F. B. Ricketson, vice-president and assistant treasurer of the Wauregan Company, Wauregan; Walter S. Garde, president of the Mystic Worsted Mills, Inc., Mystic; and F. W. Stickle, president and general manager of the Capitol Foundry Company, Hartford.

E. Kent Hubbard, now president of the Association was re-nominated as were also John H. Goss, the present vice-president and Robert C. Buell, now treasurer.

Four new directors are elected annually to succeed four whose terms automatically expire, the entire board consisting of sixteen members. This year the terms of service expire of Henry B. Sargent, president of Sargent & Company, director from New Haven County; C. E. Bilton, formerly of Bridgeport, director from Fairfield County; F. S. Chase, president of Chase Companies, Waterbury, director at large; and C. B. Whittelsey, president of the Hartford Rubber Works, also director at large.

To fill these vacancies the following were nominated:

Fairfield County — George S. Hawley, Vice-President, Bridgeport Gas Light Company, Bridgeport,

New Haven County — James W. Hook, President, Geometric Tool Company, New Haven,

Director at Large — DeWitt Page, President, New Departure Manufacturing Company, Bristol,



The Waldorf-Astoria

NEW YORK

and its affiliated hotels

INVITE the opening of credit accounts by Connecticut business men as an expression of the interest manifested by this hotel group in community patronage.

On request to the Waldorf-Astoria office, a signature card will be sent you and its privileges automatically extended to the affiliated hotels.

To avail yourself of this proposal is to be assured of a hearty welcome and the generous contributions to the comfort and enjoyment of guests for which these hotels are renowned.

The Bellevue-Stratford, Philadelphia

The Willard, Washington

The Windsor, Montreal

BOOMER-DU PONT PROPERTIES CORPORATION

Director at Large — Joseph R. Ensign, President, Ensign-Bickford Company, Simsbury.

The annual meeting will be held in November, the place and exact date to be announced shortly.

PRESIDENT HUBBARD TAKES UP DUTIES AGAIN

President Hubbard, who suffered a severe attack of pneumonia last Spring, has resumed his duties at Association headquarters. Under physicians' orders he has spent the past two months at his summer home at Camden, Maine, and has now practically entirely regained his strength.

During his absence the Association affairs have been under the direction of Vice-President Goss.

SPECIAL MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

A special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Association will be held at the Hotel Taft, New Haven, on September 9, to discuss matters in connection with the pending coal rate case.

A Lesson in Manners



IN a letter addressed to the presidents and secretaries of community and other organizations in New England, the Committee on Recreational Resources of the New England council makes certain recommendations. In part the committee says:

¶ "The Committee on Recreational Resources considers it may at this time appropriately place some suggestions before the New England public which, if generally adopted, should contribute to the favorable impression it is desired New England's visitors may carry away with them, and it invites consideration of the following as practicable means to such end:

1. The determination of every citizen to do his part to make courtesy to visitors the rule in New England, and to speak well of his community, state and of New England.
2. Instruction of traffic and other police by municipal authorities in the need for special courtesy toward motorists from other states, who come handicapped by unfamiliarity with our routes, our state laws, and local variations from standard traffic rules. Transportation agencies have a special obligation to see that their employees practice unfailing courtesy.
3. The publication by every New England newspaper of at least one editorial on the importance of individual and community courtesy to our visitors.
4. Adoption of this subject as a meeting topic by every civic organization.
5. Provision by municipal and other highway authorities for the plain marking of entrances to and routes through our cities; the planning of repair work so as to cause the minimum inconveniences to visitors, and making sure that detours are in good condition before traffic is diverted."

¶ If this is the kind of advice that New Englanders need it is high time that we took cognizance of the fact and incidentally thanked the Council and its Committee on Recreational Resources for having taught us a lesson in manners.

¶ New England is constitutionally proud of its old manners and customs and well-bred citizens. Surely we are not entitled to reserve such attributes for native consumption only. We enjoy the cordiality and the helpfulness of our friends in other states when we travel there. Can we expect them to enjoy New England if they do not receive equal courtesies here? The motorist who gives helpful directions, the courteous police officer who politely corrects an unwitting infringement of a traffic regulation, a polite and informative ticket agent or conductor, are the greatest advertisements New England can have. Every private individual can govern himself accordingly; every public utility and every city government can secure the desired results. Good breeding can never be separated from politeness, and politeness is, after all, nothing more than kindness.

Victor Steam Coal is produced on the lines of the New York Central, Cambria and Indiana and Pennsylvania Railroads. Tidewater deliveries at Canton Piers, Baltimore, Md., Port Richmond and Greenwich Piers, Philadelphia, Pa., Port Reading, South Amboy, Elizabethport, Port Liberty and Pier 18, Jersey City, New York Harbor.

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TELL VISITORS WHO YOU ARE

The Association has again had its attention directed to the failure of many manufacturers to mark their factory buildings with identifying signs. During the summer months, particularly, there pass through the state many thousands of visitors, the great majority of whom would be interested in knowing when they are passing the place where a nationally famous product is made. The Association by no means advocates the erection of large or unsightly signs but it does contend that every manufacturer who fails to put his name and that of his product upon his factory building in some simple fashion misses an opportunity to impress people whose minds are deliberately "exposed" for that purpose and fails also to utilize an ever-present opportunity to advertise his industry and his home community.

SALES EXCHANGE

In this department members may list without charge any new or used equipment or supplies. All copy must be in the hands of the editor by the fifteenth day of the month preceding publication.

FOR SALE

Gas Engine.

One 20 H. P. Foos gas engine, fitted for either gas or gasoline. Has two compartment gas oven, gas fired, size of each 30" wide x 30" deep x 60" high. Both can be seen in operation.

Address S. E. 154.

Boiler.

One 4 H. P. Kane gas fired steam boiler.

Address S. E. 155.

Sanding Machine.

One No. 2 Peerless horizontal sanding machine. Has never been used.

Address S. E. 156.

FACTORY SPACE

11. For Rent. From January 1, 1927, upper floor containing 4000 square feet on one side and 3600 square feet on the other. Can be rented separately or together. Has elevator service, skylights, and railroad siding for freight. Suitable for light manufacturing.

7. For Rent. Three factory buildings with water power and engine rooms, tenement property and storehouses in Willimantic. Mills contain 42,000 spindles, 964 looms and other equipment necessary for their complete operation. All in excellent condition. Controlling ownership of Bolton reservoirs included with property.

8. For Rent. The fourth and fifth floors of three factory buildings of approximately 2500 square feet each. More connecting rooms available, if desired. Rental about 40¢ a square foot; mill construction, sprinklered and equipped with elevators.

9. For Rent or Sale. 23,376 square feet of factory space, within 20 minutes of center of city by trolley. Overnight motor truck service to New York and Boston available. Good supply of labor. Adjacent space occupied by well-equipped tool and machine shop. Price on application.

10. For Rent. Approximately 15,000 square feet of manufacturing space available about September 1. Centrally located in Hartford and ideally situated for light manufacturing purposes. 10,000 square feet on one floor and 5000 on another.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

This department is open to members free of charge. All copy must be in the hands of the editor by the fifteenth day of the month preceding publication.

INDUSTRIAL ENGINEER—Age 29. Single. Graduate Wharton School of Finance and Commerce with two and one-half years experience in industry, wishes to become connected with manufacturing industry having a complicated, assembled product to conscientiously learn the business in all its phases. Willing to locate in Connecticut or in Eastern states. Address P. W. 228.

SUB EXECUTIVE—College man with brains, ambition, and willingness to begin low and work hard to go up. Address P. W. 229.

PRODUCTION AND SALES—Age 28. Single. Experienced as production foreman in manufacturing and inspection in this country and abroad. Also familiar with motion and time study. Anxious to connect with concern where there is opportunity to become thoroughly acquainted with methods of manufacture and to eventually enter sales department either domestic or foreign. Address P. W. 230.

ENGINEER—Graduate Massachusetts Institute Technology in chemical engineering. Experience includes mill repairs, machine design, research work on

oils and fuels, charge of steam-electric generating plant, fuel briquetting investigations for the government and designing plans for such plants. Has also done editorial work in connection with introduction of fuel saving devices. Experience covers 24 years. Address P. W. 225.

PUBLICITY AND SALES—The services of a young man, Harvard graduate, age 32, with seven years experience in publicity and mail sales promotion, professional and consulting advertising work, are available for this kind of work. Address P. W. 226.

ACCOUNTANT—Credit and cost man, over 25 years of age desires connection. Moderate salary. Address P. W. 227.

SALES MANAGER—Man with considerable experience with Ohio and Connecticut concerns as sales and factory manager wishes to make connection with plant on direct line to Hartford or New Haven. Address P. W. 112.

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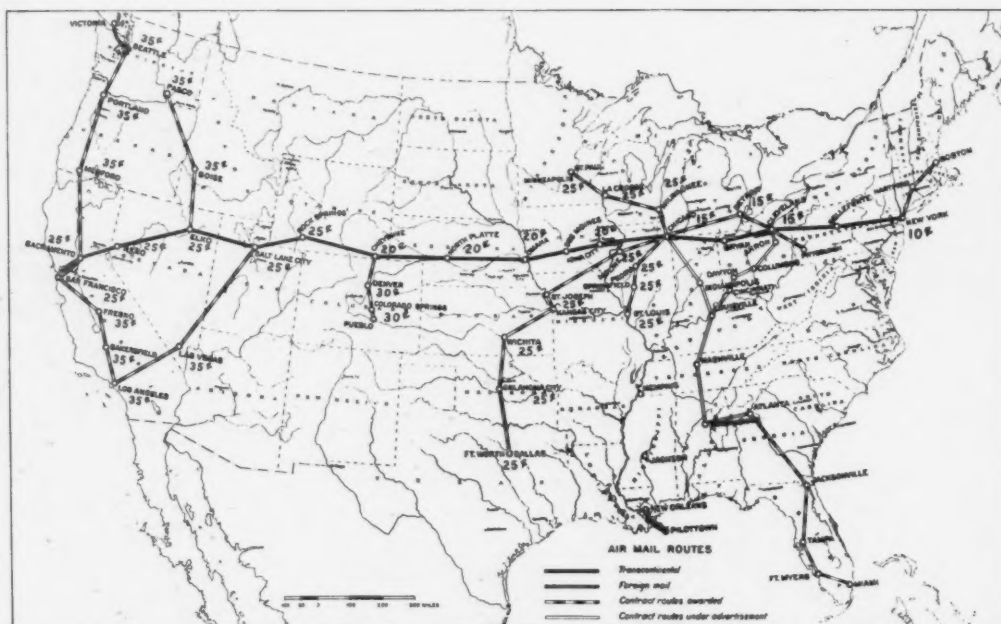
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